

Whig and Courier

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS,

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle Brothers, and communications intended for publication should be addressed: "Editor of Whig and Courier."

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1897.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the past year, which has been so abundant, let us offer him thanks and give him the thanks of the American heart more sincerely, and the comforts of our homes multiplied. His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the nation. Respect for law and order has been maintained, and the spirit of patriotism, and all the excellencies of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and sincere cooperation. Forthwith great benefits it is our duty to thank the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude, and call upon him to bless our country.

That we may acknowledge our obligation to people to whom we have graciously granted the blessings of a free government and material prosperity, we will proclaim freedom and independence to all the world, and the Glories of every good and perfect gift, for the continuance of life, love and favor to us; that our hearts may be open with charity and good will, and that we may ever be worthy of his benevolent concern.

And we will cause the seal of the United States to be placed on the seal of the City of Bangor this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and twenty years.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

John G. Chapman,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

HANNSGIVING
PROCLAMATION

the Governor.

We have received many expressions of recognition and "thankfulness" to Almighty God as the year was to a close, for His manifold mercies, we turn to Plymouhy by the Puritan the early settlement of our country. The present is brought to the people of the State of Maine, and we trust that the same has been most successful; we have now and liberty and peace. We have an glorious present from great calamities and miseries, and we have every reason to be thankful, and to rejoice in the knowledge of, and dependence upon, the power of these blessings, and also confirming to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, I, Edwin Powers, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby designate and set forth the above freemen.

TUESDAY, THE 25th, DAY OF
NOVEMBER, A. D. 1897.

By Thanksgiving and Prayer, and I sincerely request all citizens of our State to make a day of thanksgiving, and to give thanks with heartfelt gratitude to God for His care and goodness to us as a people. Especially I would exhort those who have sufficient to give substantial evidence of their thankfulness, and remembering, on this the poor and unfortunate.

At the Executive Chamber at Augusta, a fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one hundred and ninety-seven,

The Independence of the United States, I, Edwin Powers, Governor and twenty-second LEWELYN POWERS.

RON BOYD, Secretary of State.

Annoation of Hawaii. The opinion is now expressed that the Hawaiian annexation treaty will be favorably acted upon by the Senate early in the coming session. When the treaty is submitted to the Senate last summer by seven Senators were counted as favoring ratification, eleven were undecided and twenty-one were opposed to the treaty. Since then the Administration has taken steps to ascertain the views of the members with the result that sixty-one Senators are quoted in favor of the treaty, eight still undecided and twenty opposed.

The treaty is in excellent shape for prompt action. It was fully considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar with practically the unanimous endorsement of the committee.

There were no votes cast against it, though Senators Teller and Daniel refrained from voting because they had not fully made up their minds as to what position they would take in the matter.

It is said to be the purpose of Chairman Davis at the first executive session, to ask that a day be fixed for taking up the treaty. Ratification during the early part of the year is confidently expected.

President McKinley in his message to Congress will see the ball in motion by presenting as strongly as possible the arguments for annexation. He will show that the treaty has already been ratified by the Hawaiian Senate, and that only the action of the Senate of the United States is required to add the islands to our territory. The President does not expect opposition to result in complications with any foreign power. While admitted, however, that Japan will not openly interpose any objections if the Senate acts promptly, administration officials think it is not unlikely that Japan will secretly try to do all she can to day, if not to defeat, ratification. Any hobbying by Japan, though, will tend to accelerate rather than delay action by the Senate. The most potent opposition will come from the Claus Sprinkle and sugar trust influence. Pacific coast influence is divided, and while most of the Senators from that section are in favor of the treaty, Senator White, of California, is expected to lead the opposition to it on the floor.

Boston Next:

Now that the Mayoralty election in New York is disposed of attention centers in the coming contest in Boston. Mayor Quincy seems to be playing a lone hand. He is not enough of a silver man to suit the Bryanites and not enough of a gold man to suit the Gold money forces. Some people might be inclined to ask what this money question has to do with a Mayoralty contest in Boston; but it was insisted that only local issues figured in the New York election, a contention that was warmly disputed by some of the Boston press, but as the only answer is that this is different inasmuch as it is always easier to be independent (indeed, with other people politics) than to run with them. The Bryanites have nominated their two men to support the Chicago platform. The Republicans have not yet named their candidate and Quincey, in the hands of his friends, is the favorite.

American Coddism's Epitaph.

The New York press says: Mr. Mullaly, though a good British free trader, is in danger of excommunication by the American reviewers of this departed soul with bell, book and candle. No

where of late has such a book been played alike with their facts and their theories, their history and their prophecy as in this statistician's review of "Thirty Years of American Trade" in the November North American.

"He will have to answer first for his final conclusion: 'Internal trade is the best gauge of national progress, because it reflects the power, energy and resources of a people.' This truth is so self-evident that Mr. Mullaly does not state a single process by which he arrives at it." "He has a dozen national campaigns—two of them for the Presidency—were conducted, and with a high degree of success, on the theory that it was a self-evident falsehood. American free traders have ever been so convinced of the absolute importance of international trade—that it always has been—will always represent eight-tenths of all trade—but they have never taken the trouble to measure its volume."

"We may search the 'tariff-reform' literature of the last dozen years in vain for a line of information as to its growth or decrease." Yet we transact forty-eight millions of it daily, an equal millions of foreign trade. And it would seem to stand to reason that the increase of our own capacity, both of consumption and production, should be our chief care. If we could so improve the well-being of our people that they could consume all their own output, certainly our economic millennium would be reached.

The free trader has never thought it worth retelling. There was a magic in the words "export" and "import" that sealed his eyes and ears to this miracle of development that was going on all about him in the growth of internal trade by 48 per cent. (1880-1894), while population grew by only 38 percent. The total in the year was \$9,914,000,000, and in the other \$14,350,000,000, an increase of nearly five billions.

But the statistician does not leave the American free trader with the consolation that his idol has been angles, and that worship at his shrine would have been rewarded with a larger measure of material welfare. Our percentage of increase in foreign trade for the last twenty years has been much larger than that of any other nation—a fact which falls with cold, compelling force of syllogism upon the old whimpers about "allowing England and Germany to outstrip us in the markets of the world." Between 1878 and 1896 American foreign trade grew by 68 percent, English by 71 percent, German by 11 percent, and French by 3. Nor need we cling to percentages alone to make a showing. In absolute figures the American increase was \$661,000,000, \$1,001,000,000 to \$1,563,000,000, the English \$668,000,000 from \$6,045,000,000 to \$13,420,000,000; the German \$275,000,000 from \$1,720,000,000 to \$1,997,000,000, the French \$43,000,000 from \$1,814,000,000 to \$1,859,000,000. American foreign trade appears small simply because of the vastness of American domestic trade. When it grows, as some day it surely will, the foreign trade of other nations, which it has been overthrowing so rapidly, will still seem small for the same reason.

Mr. Mullaly gives us one indication of what this overthrowing process will be completed in due time. It will not be other than a free trade. All the same, the American free trader with the consolation that his idol has been angles, and that worship at his shrine would have been rewarded with a larger measure of material welfare. Our percentage of increase in foreign trade for the last twenty years has been much larger than that of any other nation—a fact which falls with cold, compelling force of syllogism upon the old whimpers about "allowing England and Germany to outstrip us in the markets of the world." Between 1878 and 1896 American foreign trade grew by 68 percent, English by 71 percent, German by 11 percent, and French by 3. Nor need we cling to percentages alone to make a showing. In absolute figures the American increase was \$661,000,000, \$1,001,000,000 to \$1,563,000,000, the English \$668,000,000 from \$6,045,000,000 to \$13,420,000,000; the German \$275,000,000 from \$1,720,000,000 to \$1,997,000,000, the French \$43,000,000 from \$1,814,000,000 to \$1,859,000,000. American foreign trade appears small simply because of the vastness of American domestic trade. When it grows, as some day it surely will, the foreign trade of other nations, which it has been overthrowing so rapidly, will still seem small for the same reason.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

STOLE AND PAWNED.

WOULDN'T PAY FOR SUPPER.

DAMP DAYS

suggest

COUGHS and COLDS.

suggest

COUGHS and COLDS

suggest

WHITE PINE BALSAM.

25c. a bottle.

MADE BY

CALDWELL SWEET,

26 MAIN STREET

MERRILL & CO.,
BANKERS,

and Proprietors of the

over Safe Deposit Vaults,

over 20

EPOSITORS

by Facility which their bal-
ances, business and responsi-
bility warrant

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Leads us to select our customers

REST INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

But now strictly confidential

MERRILL & CO.,

7 Merrill St. No. 19 State St.

ANCON, MAINE:

A large advertisement follows.

WEST & S.

ty of Belfast 4% Bonds

rookton, County 4 1/2% Bonds

Ancon & Arostook 5% Gold Bonds

—A100—

announced stock of the Port-
land & Ogdensburg Day of
June Central R.R. paying
interest dividends and bring-
ing

ing

RECEIVE FROM TAXES

PLAKE, BARROWS & BROWN,
Central St. Bangor

INSURE

the

Safety

for your valuable papers, etc., by
naming a Deposit Box at a small
st. in the burglar proof and fire
safe Deposit Vaults orSTERN TRUST
& BANKING CO.INSURANCE'S
DEAL
ALUEThe above letter has come in that
of course it is the insurance agent to
call you down and say you can do
it. It is a CONNECTICUT
ALL INSURANCE CO. a contract

H. F. FAIRBAYNS

605 ACFN

615 S. Congress St.

LIFE IN CHARGE

AT A LOW RATE

you can purchase one

WORLD'S EXCELSIOR

rewards extra. Insure your
life. If you are sickly go to a

doctor.

No 30 Cold in the Head, 25 Cents.

Easy to take. Curative & Day

THE EAST SIDE

PHARMACY CO

One State and Harlow Sts.

NOTICE.

All persons desiring to have Holy water is
invited to their parishes to make application before the fifteenth day
of November, 1897, so as to be done
in time for the distribution of the same on the twenty-fifth day of November.

M. A. SINGLAHL, Sept.

1897.

THE WHIG & COURIER

25c. a pair.

Can't be duplicated elsewhere
at that price.

We've got lot of Camel's Hair

Stockings—samples, strong, ac-
cessible—Retail price, 2 pairs
for 25c.Of course we've a large stock of
fine stockings—Worsted, Cas-
meres, and the like—and uniformly
low prices.

PULLIN & COMPANY,

Corner State and Exchange Sts.

cut

RENTMENTS.

We buy and sell Government, State and
Corporation bonds.

F. H. REYNOLDS & CO.,

7 Exchange Place — Boston

Boston

C. H. Fletcher, Writer

Castoria.

Castoria.